

Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
Chronometers, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.
NEUTROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.
VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
RECHERCH'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.
ADMIRALTY'S TELEGRAPHIC CHARTS,
NATURAL BOOKS.
English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
ORFÈVRE & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
in great variety.
DIAMONDS
—AND—
DIAMOND JEWELLERY.
A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON
PATENTS, at very moderate prices. 742

Deutsche Dampfschiffe
Rhederei zu Hamburg.

THE IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
STEAMERS OF THE SUNDIA
LINE.
TAKE THE FOLLOWING ROUTE:
OUTWARD—Hamburg, Amsterdam, South-
ampton, Genoa, Port Said, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya.
HOMeward—Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Port Said, Marseilles, Amsterdam, Hamburg.

ARRIVALS IN SINGAPORE, 1891.
LEAVE GENOA—ARRIVE SINGAPORE:
Jan. 10th s.s. *Sundia* Feb. 10th
Feb. 10th s.s. *Teutonia* March 13th
March 10th s.s. *Laurea* April 10th
April 10th s.s. *Prinz* May 11th

DEPARTURE FROM SINGAPORE, 1891.
LEAVE SINGAPORE—ARRIVE MARSSEILLES:
March 5th s.s. *Sundia* April 1st
April 5th s.s. *Teutonia* May 1st
May 5th s.s. *Laurea* June 1st
June 5th s.s. *Prinz* July 1st

ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
The Mail steamers of the SUNDIA LINE are
newly built, and are furnished with every
requirement for the comfort of PASSENGERS.
They are fitted with the latest improve-
ments in the tropics. The whole of the
CABINS, including the SALOON, are on deck,
and each vessel has a special upper deck for
promenade.

A HANDBOOK FOR PASSENGERS,
giving every information required, can be
obtained on application of the Agents.

THE SPEED OF THE STEAMERS
has been made equal to that of the leading
lines hitherto known in the East, and this
being the only direct line between
HAMBURG and SINGAPORE, and the
Netherlands Ports of Europe, not calling
at intermediate Asiatic Ports, offers EXCEL-
LENT FACILITIES for passengers and mails.

THE PASSENGER AND CARGO STEAMERS
run regularly fortnightly on the following
Route:

OUTWARD—Hamburg, Penang, Singa-
pore, Hongkong, Yokohama, Kobe.
HOMeward—Kobe, Hongkong, Singa-
pore, Havre, Hamburg.

FLEET OF THE LINE.
Agata
Bellona
Belona
Belona
Belona
Belona
Belona
Belona
Belona
Belona

ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
The steamers of this line have superior
accommodation for first class passengers
at moderate rates.

Can be booked by both the SUNDIA LINE
and the KINGS LINE, at their respective
ports of call and on through bill of lading
to any of the Principal Continental Ports of
Europe.

Agents in Singapore:
PUTTICK & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong & China:
SIMMONS & Co.,

BILL PROGRAMMES
FOR SALE.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE,
5, WYNDHAM STREET.

THE HONGKONG
LAND INVESTMENT AND
AGENCY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 2,500,000
RESERVE FUND, 1,250,000

Board of Directors:
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Director.
Hon. S. S. MOORE, Esq.
Hon. S. S. MOORE, Esq.
Hon. S. S. MOORE, Esq.
Hon. S. S. MOORE, Esq.
Hon. S. S. MOORE, Esq.
Hon. S. S. MOORE, Esq.
Hon. S. S. MOORE, Esq.
Hon. S. S. MOORE, Esq.

**THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE,
ON LAND OR BUILDINGS;
PROPERTIES
PURCHASED AND SOLD.

Estates managed, and all kinds of Agency
and Commission Business relating
to Land, &c., conducted.

Full Particulars can be obtained at the
Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road
Central.

A SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890.

NOTICE

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are
respectfully informed that, upon
their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of
the Company's FOREMEN should be at
hand. Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the
HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Prince Central, will
receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found
necessary, Communication with the Under-
signed is requested, when immediate steps
will be taken to rectify the cause of dis-
satisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 25, 1885.

Entertainments.

HONGKONG CHORAL
SOCIETY.

'THE GONDOLIERS.'

The Society will give
THREE PERFORMANCES
OF THIS OPERA
on the following dates, commencing
EACH EVENING, at 9 p.m. precisely,
TO-MORROW, 7th February.

MONDAY, 9th February.
SATURDAY, 14th February.

Seats may be booked at LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co.
PRICE, \$2.00 EACH.

Tickets sold at the door of the Theatre.
Dress Circle and Stalls, \$2.00 each.
Back Seats, \$1.00 each.
Soldiers, Sailors and Police in uniform
Half-price to the Back Seats.

N.B.—Books of the Words of the Opera may be
had of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co. Price, 50 Cents.

SPECIAL TRAM-CARS will run as
follows:—
Down. Up.
Saturday, 7th Feb. 8.30 15 mins. after
do. 14th do. 8.45 15 mins. after

ROBERT LYALL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, February 6, 1891.

To-day's Advertisements.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.
The Steamship
Queen Elizabeth
will be despatched as above TO-MOR-
ROW, the 7th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 6, 1891.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT.)
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, HANKOW
and ports on the YANGTZE.)
The Co.'s Steamship
Prinz
Captain Hogg, will be
despatched as above TO-MOR-
ROW, the 7th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 6, 1891.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM HULL, LONDON, LIVER-
POOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' Steamship *Kennan*,
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND
KOWLOON WARE AND GODOWN COMPANY,
Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Claims must be sent in to the Office of
the Undersigned, before Noon on the 12th
Instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chipped, and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 12th Inst., at 4 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and
any Goods remaining in the Godowns after
the 12th Inst. will be subject to risk.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
Noon To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 6, 1891.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

COD LIVER OIL BELLY.
THIS is a sweet and exceedingly palatable
Jelly easily retained and digested by
the most delicate stomachs. Children
specially grow fond of it and ask for more
and it contains 60% of the purest
Cod Liver Oil, all fishy taste and flavour is
entirely covered.

In glass jars at 75 Cents.
COD LIVER OIL 'GENUINE'
NORWEGIAN.
This is without exception the finest oil
that can be produced. Great care is taken
in selecting healthy fish only in its manu-
facture, and as we buy direct from the
manufacturer, we are able to guarantee it
'Genuine.'

Per bottle, 75 Cents and \$1.25.
COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.
A form in which the oil may be taken
without difficulty by delicate patients and
children.

Per bottle, \$1.00.
**COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES (Lime and Soda).**
A combination of great value in wasting
diseases, especially of the Chest and Respi-
ratory Organs.

Per bottle, \$1.00. Per dozen \$10.00.
**AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF
QUININE.**
This remarkable specific for the milder
forms of Fever, Chills, and Malaria is
recommended by many physicians as an
effective remedy.

In bottles, 50 Cents.
**BALSAM OF ANISEED AND
LIQUORICE.**
For the relief of all catarrhal complaints,
such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and
Soreness of the Chest, &c.

In bottles, 50 Cents and \$1.00.
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.
A never failing remedy for Coughs.
In bottles, 50 Cents.

SIR R. MARTIN'S MIXTURE.
This remedy for Influenza, Cold in the
Head, Hay Fever, Catarrh. Prepared from
a prescription of Sir R. Martin. 60 Cents
and \$1.00.

— TELEPHONE NO. 60.
Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE FANCY DRESS BALL.

LADY DES VEOUX'S FANCY DRESS
BALL, which was to have taken place
on TUESDAY, the 3rd Instant, will be held
on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant.
Hongkong, February 6, 1891.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
February 5, 1891.
Wandering Jew, American ship, 1,650,
D. C. Nichols, Newcastle, N.S.W., Dec.
24, Coal.—*Wandering Jew* & SWINE.

February 6:—
Kennan, British steamer, 1,355, W.
Durdin, Liverpool and Singapore Jan.
30, General.—*ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.*
Wolf, German gunboat, 460, Capt. Ball-
hult, Nagasaki February.

Queen Elizabeth, British steamer, 1,648,
James Milne, Liverpool and Singapore Jan.
28, General.—*ADAMSON, BELL & Co.*
Latona, British ship, 1,183, S. Ashton,
Ponchoo February 4, and Amoy 5, General.
—*DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.*

DEPARTURES.
February 6:—
Dorothy, for Manila.
York, for Hong Kong Point.
York, for Hong Kong Point.
York, for Hong Kong Point.
York, for Hong Kong Point.
York, for Hong Kong Point.
York, for Hong Kong Point.
York, for Hong Kong Point.
York, for Hong Kong Point.
York, for Hong Kong Point.

CLEARING.
R. P. Chaney, for Manila.
Queen Elizabeth, for Kobe.
Queen Elizabeth, for Kobe.
Queen Elizabeth, for Kobe.
Queen Elizabeth, for Kobe.
Queen Elizabeth, for Kobe.
Queen Elizabeth, for Kobe.
Queen Elizabeth, for Kobe.
Queen Elizabeth, for Kobe.
Queen Elizabeth, for Kobe.

PASSENGERS.
Per Kennan, from Singapore 80 Chinese.
Per Latona, from Ponchoo, Mr. Marshall,
Misses Mathew, Mr. Ping Bick, Mr. Siah
Rin, and 43 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per Eclair, for Swatow, 100 Chinese.
Per Eclair, for Swatow, 100 Chinese.
Per Eclair, for Swatow, 100 Chinese.
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Per Eclair, for Swatow, 100 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
Per Latona, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The American ship *Wandering Jew* re-
ports: December 31st spoke *Tobique*, from
Newcastle, bound for Manila, 18 days out,
latitude 33.30 S., longitude 63.30 E. On
January 5th, spoke *Go. R. Stokfield*, (and
remained in company with the *G.R.S.* for five
days), from Newcastle, bound for Manila, 17
days out, latitude 11.30 S., longitude 163.40
E.

The British steamer *Queen Elizabeth* re-
ports: Had strong breeze and heavy head
seas.

The British steamer *Haitan* reports:
Left Ponchoo on 4th February, had light
Southerly breeze, and dense fog, with inter-
vals of clear weather. Left Amoy 5th, had
light Southerly breeze, and foggy weather
to Breckler Point; from there fresh N.W.
breeze, and overcast weather, with rain at
times. In Ponchoo, a Russian frigate,
in Amoy, H.M.S. *Redoubt*, and steamer *Mogul*.

EXPORT CARGOES.
Per S. S. Ganges, sailed 31st February:—
For Buenos Ayres, 08 pkts. Tea and 1
case Patience; for London, 138 sacks Guano,
Parade from Manila, 26 pkts. Sundries,
302 Lbs. Waste Silk and 73 boxes Silk
Piece Goods; for France, 15 cases Silk
Piece Goods and 587 bales Raw Silk.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.
MAILS will close:—
For STRAITS & BOMBAY.—
For *Bisago*, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday,
the 7th inst.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
Per *Queen Elizabeth*, at 11.30 a.m., on
Saturday, the 7th inst.

For KUTCHINOTZU.—
Per *Eclair*, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday,
the 7th inst.

For SINGAPORE PORT DARWIN
THURSDAY ISLAND COOKTOWN
CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BURN-
BANE, WYNDYNE, MELBOURNE &
ADELIDE.
Per *Catherina*, at 3.30 p.m., on Satur-
day, the 7th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *Fookang*, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday,
the 7th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—
Per *Haitan*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the
7th inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *Chow Fat*, at 8.30 a.m., on Sunday,
the 8th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet *Saghalien*
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 12th February, with Mails for the
United Kingdom, Europe, and places be-
yond, via Mauritius; to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
the Australian Colonies, Pondicherry,
Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Mauritius,
Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in
closing the Mails, &c.

**NOTES OF CLOSING THE
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAILS.**
When the *Padua* leaves at Noon.
The following hours will be observed in
closing the Mails for Europe, &c., by the
English and French Packets, when they
leave at Noon. The Money Order Office
will be closed at 5 the day before.

8.00 A.M.—Posting of Prices Current and
Circulars ceases.

(Prices Current and Circulars may
however be posted up to 10 o'clock
if they are filed in bundles, country
by country, with the addresses all
one way.)

10.00 A.M.—Registry ceases.

10.30 A.M.—Posting of Newspapers,
Books, and Patterns ceases.

11.00 A.M.—Mail closes.

PARCEL LETTERS may be posted (from
11.10 A.M.) with 7 cents late fee up to
11.30 A.M., after which hour they may
be sent on Board with the same late
fee.

Business Notices.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LD.

WILL SHORTLY
REMOVE TO
NEW PREMISES,
OPPOSITE
CONNAUGHT BUILDINGS.

DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination **Vessels** **Agents** **Date of Leaving.**

Remon & Port of Call: Bayern (a), Norddeutscher Lloyd, Feb. 15, at 11 a.m.
London, v. Suez Canal, Prims (a), Butterfield & Swire, Feb. 10,
Marseilles, v. Saigon, Messageries Maritimes, Feb. 12, at noon.
New York, v. Suez Canal, Lannor (a), Messageries Maritimes, Feb. 12, at noon.
S. Francisco, v. Japan, Imperial, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Feb. 14, at 1 p.m.
S. Francisco, v. Japan, Imperial, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Feb. 14, at 1 p.m.
S. Francisco, v. Japan, Imperial, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Feb. 14, at 1 p.m.
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S. Francisco, v. Japan, Imperial, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Feb. 14, at 1 p.m.
S. Francisco, v. Japan, Imperial, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Feb. 14, at 1 p.m.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS—FEBRUARY 6, 1891

Stocks **No. of Shares** **Value** **Par** **Closing Quotations** **Cash**

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp., 10,000, \$125, all \$250, prem., buyers
New Bank of China, 10,000, \$125, all \$250, prem., buyers

MARINE INSURANCES.
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd., 10,000, \$250, all \$115, ex dividend
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., 24,000, \$33.33, all \$25, 404

China Insurance Co., Ltd., 1,000, \$20, all \$20, 200 nominal
North China Insurance Co., Ltd., 1,000, \$20, all \$20, 200 nominal

Straits Insurance Society Co., Ltd., 10,000, \$250, all \$250, sales
Union Assurance Society Co., Ltd., 10,000, \$250, all \$250, sales

FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., 20,000, \$100, all \$100, 200 nominal
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., 20,000, \$100, all \$100, 200 nominal

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GOLD BOOM IN CALIFORNIA.—There is no more, writes the *Phoenix*, a boom in gold which has been the cause of so much speculation will be as wild as it was years ago. The fact seems to be that although showing gold in workable quantities, the new discoveries have not been made by the managers of more than one company, and the result has been a steady rise in the value of the metal in the last few days. Two to three ounces of pure gold per ton of quartz is quite sufficient to give a good return on capital invested, and the proportion has been secured in recent workings. It must, however, be remembered that the extent of the new discoveries has not been great, and until this has been done it would be rash to prophesy the future of the field. The majority of the shares in the gold companies are very firmly held, and unless the market again rush the market, the price will be slow but sure. There are genuine holders who expect to see capital from England coming forward as investors. This may possibly be the case, but they certainly will not appear in such numbers until they have been disappointed in the extent, and the value of the new discoveries. The average price of gold is now reported

THE MUNRO DOCTRINE IN MALAYA.

It will be seen from our telegrams that Sir James Forgeson denies that Germany is trying to obtain territory in the Straits of Malacca. The question which the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs has answered was presumably asked in the House of Commons; and presumably Sir James, before answering it, conferred with the German Ambassador. The denial

The incident of this question and action may result in a more complete explanation of the real looseness of our hold on Malay Peninsula—a looseness which even at any time that there was in no Secretary of State willing to look the face in the face. In the meantime, the vague relations which we have with the Malay Peninsula make it all the more necessary that in dealing with European Powers should insist clearly that Malaysia is solely within the sphere of English influence. Our trading facilities are so far from all that no European Power can do all that we can do in our territory in our neighborhood for purely commercial purposes. We are not prepared to allow any other all commerce under our flag is as free as our own, and our own is as free as commerce can ever be. Our case for claiming on political grounds is not so strong as it may seem. It does not come it should, and no doubt will be, resolutely maintained.

—Strait Times.

Love is blind, but it has its spectacles.
Don't talk of what you are going to do it.
Do it.
Our nature consists in motion—rest is death.
If you cannot be a lighthouse be a candle.—*Moody.*
Fewer people would be wicked if they only stop to think how bad it is.
If you give a fiddle to a fool don't be his about the music afterward.—*Mrs. Fiske.*
Friendship is the shadow of a life, which strengthens with the setting of the sun.
The execution of the laws is more important than the making of them. (Long Government; please note.)
MORRIS MERCHANTS.—Mrs BARGAIN: you worry'n' this morning.
BARGAIN: I need some new clothes to watch and I can't make up my mind to do it.
MORRIS: Get the clothes at a store where they give away watches or to buy the watches at a store where they give away clothes.
Good News.

Mr F. de Bovis was appointed Acting Chief Manager on 1st January, 1891. Mr T. Jackson returned to the London Office by the Mail of 5th February, 1891.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by the Hon. Phineas Ryrie and Mr Fullarton Henderson.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, *Chairman.*
Hongkong, 6th February, 1891.

Difference in Exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the Dividend and Bonus are declared, and 3/5, the Current rate of the day,	2-5,365
To Reserve Fund,	300,000
To Bank Premiums	100,000
To Balance carried forward to next half-year,	120,377
	\$ - 1,715,743

Or,

By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th June, 1890, \$	148,302
By Amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 31st December, 1890, after deducting all Expenses and	1,567,440

Interest paid and due, ...	\$ 2,500,000
...	\$ 1,715,743
RESERVE FUND.	
To Balance on 31st December, 1890, ...	\$ 8,800,500
...	\$ 6,846,500
By Balances of Premium received on New Shares, ...	\$ 4,800,000
By Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account, ...	\$ 1,700,000
...	\$ 500,000
...	\$ 2,800,500
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. A. W. MATTHEWS, Chief Accountant. H. L. DALEMPER, S. S. MOSES, J. J. KESWICK,	
<i>Directors</i> We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agents, and have found the same to be correct. P. RYAN, F. HENKINSON,	
<i>Auditors</i> Hongkong, 6th February, 1891.	

expended in connection with this account up to 31st December last is \$22,366 35, and the balance of \$1,633 65 at the end of the year will be required to complete the improvements now being effected.

It has been considered advisable to write off Reserve and Depreciation Account in respect of the cost of the new 100-horsepower Dry Air Machine, the refrigerating portion of which was disposed of as old metal.

Property Account.—The General Managers suggest, for the approval of the Shareholders, that the balance of Reserve and Depreciation Account, together with \$14,000, recommended to be appropriated to the account of the year's profits, be transferred to this account to reduce the balance of the same to the value of the Land, Buildings and Machinery owned by the Company.

New Ammonia Compression Machine.—The plant connected with this Machine, it is anticipated, will be in working order by the end of the year, and will give a return on as much ice as both the old Machines combined.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. Thomas Arnold, and the General Managers recommend that he should be re-elected

By Balance brought forward from last year,	\$ 7,896 78
Receipts for Ice during the year and value of Stock on hand,	54,917 64
Rents received, less Crown Rents and Taxes paid,	821 70
Interest,	853 43
Transfer Fees,	68 00
	<u>\$64,547 61</u>

**JADINE MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.**

I have examined the Books, Vouchers and Securities of the Company, and certify that the above Statements are in accordance therewith.

THOS. ARNOLD, Auditor.
Hankook 31st Decemr. 1899.

firm, is that the Colony shall not have to pay through the nose for articles for which there happens to be a great demand and at particular times. This was no doubt a consideration in the minds of the Government, but the number of applications for articles of this nature were less numerous than at present, but the fact is that the system is not out of date. There is sufficient competition to ensure prices being reasonable, and with the growth of the Colony and the Press, the jobs for the printer will be more numerous than they are. The people laid down here with regard to outmost work, that local firms should have an equal chance of competition with home tenderers, is undoubtedly a sound one, and if the keenness of competition does not knock out of the market the inferior work, the Government will be the gainer by the arrangement. It is not in works of this kind, however, that the inadequacy of the Crown Agents is most conspicuous. They have a far easier field for the exercise of their powers than in the case of the printing jobbery in their ordinary and normal work, and it is chiefly for this reason that they have not drawn the attention drawn to them by the local authorities. The charges for stationery, for instance, furnish a fine opportunity to send out inferior or unsuitable articles at a price which must make the fortunate purchaser smile in their sleeves. Then again

No link in the consignment had been created between the Crown Agency officers by the wholesale way in which the Demerara newspapers were shown up by the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Gold. The Golds remained in the Colony. We extracted the following from the *Argosy*:—"Mr. and Mrs. Gold, the Gold Commissioner, who arrived weak, and who for agent reasons resigned his resignation in the last week of the year, was landed, was taken to England by the returning steamer. I was sent back with intention, and if the Government had not taken a selfish interest in getting him embarked, it is probable he would have been sent back. But these people came to the Colony to get a gaggy him would be a puzzle to the persons who do not know of the gentlemen in question make their uneasy living. Some years ago, when we assistant engineers were sent to the strong Crown Agents' works were asked to send the men with discretion. Of the three they shipped one was a drunkard, one day, in one of his occasional half-lucid intervals, he was asked to explain how he managed to pass on his examination as a day! On he went on to state that one day a justice was three in the sergeants' mess—that that men were wanted for an Engineer Department of Demerara. Three of us offered, and one was selected. Once, unless perhaps under investigation it may take a still more objectionable subject, and disclose that he was appointed directly to please some friends of the Crown Agents. It is time the connection of the Colony and this is the firm of coming to the Colony was severed, and the business of the Colony placed in more reliable and more business-like hands."

tion held out would ever be realized. Yet unless these enterprises were successful the revenue would scarcely be sufficient to pay the interest on the sums borrowed. The budget appeared to him to be an exercise in self-deception, one, and then to the lowest degree, of the kind which he had seen in the East. Here it seemed to him that a broad policy was essentially necessary. The enormous interests in an unknown and unexplored country seemed to demand a more generous treatment.

Mr. Sholford then criticized the policy of the existing stringent mining laws of Palang, and the interference with mine management. Regulations in force in Queensland had been made applicable to a jungle where the capabilities of which were as yet untested. Where there was evidence of good work done, even without the aid of the State, assistance should be rendered. The policy was to let the miner alone, and then to let him short-sighted. In one place the Government had met a large Company in the matter, and would doubtless extend advantages to other people doing good work. He was not convinced that as much as the rash speculation; and he offered to prepare a bill, which he was to prepare for The Resident two years ago pointed out that Palang was devoid of roads; now he understood one was in course of construction, but, contrary to the laws of nature, beasts of burden to pass over it were first.

Mr. Sholford read various other items from the Secretary of the Palang district. A railway would probably be constructed at some future date, instead of through a country of tin and gold—such as there was. It was pleasing to note that the chiefs were anxious to take part in the construction of affairs. The country was the better, and

was said to be rich in minerals and apparently was so. The Sultan thought it wise when Europeans came to him to make them large concessions. The Government came in, looked at the deeds solemnly; and then said the price is too great. "We cannot repudiate the concessions; but the Resident had with presumably the consent of the Governor of this Colony, made regulations which were practically repudiations of those made by the Sultan. This caused him to lose good faith, and to that he attributed the falling off of explorations, for prospecting becomes not good enough. It was a remote possibility that the revenue of the state would ever be large enough to repay the loans. He would not vote in favour of the Bill if the assurances asked for were given."

LIFE'S ENTOUCH

A-burst of light and song and story,
Of hopes and dreams, of sometimes glory—
Day's begun.

A little praise, a little blame,
A little shining breath of fame,
A little flitting in the sun—little sigh—and
Day is done.

—Annie E. P. Searing, in *Harper's Bazar*.

assured that they are not naturally inferior to the Aryan race. It is, however, the Japanese are inferior to the Aryan race, and that, therefore, there is a decisive superiority—*Nippon-jin* admits—on the side of the Aryan race. But our contemporary combatant superiority of physical development does not necessarily imply inferiority of mental development. The brain, the muscles, the muscles and large tonsils form themselves into a peaceful have long been in a state of atrophy. The muscles of the body have been quickly drawn into a state of atrophy and progress. Thus the *Nippon-jin* thinks that whether a nation is well adapted in physique or not depends upon the state of its civilization. In an uncivilized state, for under civilized conditions individual progress the essential condition of successful present, a nation is only successful content in a against a strong-bodied nation, because the progress of civilization, intellect directly and indirectly, a mere and prominent part in deciding the fate of a campaign. It is the most important to determine the position of one in regard to another. And the measurement of intellectual power, our contemporary takes exception to the phenological theory which is based on the fact that the progress of a particular part especially is foreboded. The preeminence of force is strikingly noticeable in the peoples of the Aryan race, and is ascribed by our country to the circumstance that their race is constantly that in the course of ages has gradually projected forward to afford shelter to the eyes. If the skull forms a sure measurement of intellectual power, eloquence—says the Japanese—will be the result.

There is, therefore, in the opinion of *Nippon-jin*, no standard of measurement of intellectual power, and no comparison can be relied on except the approximations afforded by the quantity and quality of the intellect. The *Nippon-jin* has a Japanese life for so many centuries, the Japanese nation has done little

nations in the West, while Murasaki
 Shikibu, the graceful authoress of the *Genji
 no-nagata*, calls the Japanese "the most
 noble of the European Americans. It is not
 correct, says the *Nippon-jin*, to mention
 names, but these instances are suffi-
 cient to show that the Japanese nation is
 inferior in intellectual capacity to any
 other people. The Japanese being among
 the best specimens of the Mongolian race,
 contemporary claims that what has
 been achieved by another people of
 the same race may fairly be considered
 as within the reach of this nation. We
 then introduced to the history of China,
 the pages of which figure a number of men
 who can be compared to the great Greek
 philosophers. Chi is compared to Pericles;
 Chou to Alexander the Great; Confucius
 to Socrates; Bo-ku Ming to Zeno; and
 the founder of the Han dynasty to Napo-
 leon the First, and so forth, the only
 difference is that European civilization is
 more highly developed. The reason for
 this difference is to be ascribed to the differ-
 ence in their respective relations of the two
 peoples to the ancient civilizations of India,
 Arabia, Egypt, and so forth. Europe has
 been unable to her fortunate position to col-
 lect and select from all these different foun-
 tains of civilization. China, for various
 reasons, has been unable to profit
 largely by the importation of Asiatic and
 Egyptian civilizations. The Mongolian
 conquest also produced a world-renowned
 conqueror, namely Genghis Khan, who subjugat-
 ed the whole of Asia and carried terror
 to the heart of Europe. The Chinese
 author further refers to the immense canal,
 and the splendour of civilization under cer-
 tain dynasties. Lastly the Mongolian con-

nature to the Japanese nation.—*Japan*
Ad.

 BACON—Have you seen young Brumel
 in his new tennis suit? He looks like a hun-
 dred! Egbert—As loud as that?—*Yonkers*
Ad.
 It was not: 'I love you. You have thrown
 'em all around 'em.' And she replied: 'I
 Why don't you use it?'—*Boston Trans-*
cript.
 SADDIE (after the visitors had gone).— Say
 mamma, keep them on a little while.
 Keep what on, dear? 'Your company
 mamma.'

 I hold this true— whoever wins
 Man's highest stature here below,
 Must grow and never cease to grow—
 For when growth ceases, death begins.
 —*Alfred Cary.*

 Anon.
 As life runs on the road grows strange
 With fancy near, and near the end
 The milestones onto headstones change,
 'Nearth every one a friend.
 —James Russell Lowell.

of compound characters, the phases of the sun and moon, etc. The drawing of 'the sun straight line' was sufficient to the early drawn, and as the sun above the tree and shone the trees, it suggested an reproducing the scene (the sun through a tree) to represent the 'sun' and 'to reign' consequently was considered sufficient of 'the sun' and 'to reign'. The darkness before dawn was 'not yet'. As it sank towards the sun, a 'shielded sun', and evening 'escaped sun'. For a description of 'the sun' in the abstract the services of 'the sun' were called into play, and 'the sun' was placed side by side, representing very effectively the idea. But the sun and the moon. Their relative size and the notion of their being the offspring of the sun, and so they were named the Sun.

According to earth, we find that man concerns largely exercised the powers of the elaborators of the 'sun'. 'A man' and 'two' stood mainly and regard for one another. 'A man' and 'two' stood 'the sun's' words were truthful, sincere, and if a man was a companion, an intimate friendship, which according to Chinese idea, a perfect happiness, was born a twin. 'The sun' and 'two' were the righteousness or decorum was 'the righteousness'. 'A white man' was a noble chief, probably referring to a time when the Chinese were brought into the world, the darker skin of the original of China, and 'a valley man' was the common herd. 'A man's fault' was a fault, and it often is here as well. 'A man' and 'two' were the heat of China, and a woman's heat of uncertainty; while extravagance was represented by a symbol signifying 'a man' and 'two' were 'a woman's' to be admitted that characters of women in the ideograms are by no means always complimentary, which must be attributed to a complete absence of the sex on the part of the Chinese of writing. The sun and 'two' represent a compound of 'two' to represent strife, and of 'three' to represent. Or, again, that to suspect, to should find expression in a character composed of 'a woman', plus 'the sun' or that saucy, pert, to be represented by 'a woman' and 'the sun'. It is curious to note that an 'man' formed of 'a wave' and 'a man' stands for a virago, just as 'a wave' or Ronin, in Japanese, means a law-

ideal of beauty among the Chinese widely from ours as do their written letters from our A B C. Not long ago a photographic group of decidedly young English ladies, and being whether he admired them, replied, "they are difficult to look at." As a willowlike waist, and a banding, which form are the objects of highest adoration in China, and so a character for beauty signifying "a woman with a willow waist" is used to describe beautiful, lovely women. Many meanings connected with the character are associated with characters which in fact bear no relation to them what-

Quotations

HONGKONG, February 6, 1891.

M—New Patna, cash....	\$42 2½
Old cash....	\$47 ¾
New Benares, cash.....	\$45 5
Old cash.....	\$45 ¼
New Malwa cash.....	\$400/500
Allowance, Teals.....	48/64
Old Malwa, cash.....	\$510/530
Allowance, Teals.....	16/4
Persian, Oily, cash.....	\$450/460
Allowance, Teals.....	48/80
Persian, Paper tied.....	\$450/460
Allowance, Teals.....	48/80

Exchange.	
Hongkong, February 6.	
London—	
Bank Wire,	3/34
On Demand,	3/32
30 days' sight,	3/32
4 months' sight,	3/44
India, 4	3/42
Demurrage, 4 months' sight, 3/42	
Paris—	
On Demand,	4.19
India, 4 months' sight,	4.27
Berlin—	
On Demand,	9.84
New York—	
On Demand,	81-
India, 60 days' sight,	82-
Bombay—	
On Demand,	220-
On Demand,	220-
Calcutta—	
On Demand,	220-
On Demand,	220-

demand,	714
days' sight, private paper, 72d	
Leaf, 100 fine	\$31.50 per 100
Foreign (Bank's buying rate)	\$1 6.95

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s
Premises, Queen's Road.)

Thermometer—9 A.M.	30.63
Do. 1 P.M.	30.98
Do. 4 P.M.	30.97
Barometer—9 A.M.	60
Do. 1 P.M.	60
Do. 4 P.M.	60
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	56
Do. Do. 1 P.M.	57
Do. Do. 4 P.M.	57
Do. Maximum	61

Not Responsible for Debts.
*Whoever the Captain, the Agents, nor
 Owners will be Responsible for
 Debt contracted by the Officers or
 crew of the following Vessels, during
 their stay in Hongkong Harbour.—*
ALMA, British barque, Capt. Munro—
 Meisler & Co.
B. F. CHENEY, American ship, Capt. C.
Humphreys.—Russell & Co.
DONOVAN, British barque, Captain A.
Coak.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
JOHN BAILEY, American brigantine, the
Landing of F. P. Shepherd—Master.
LINDKRONA, British barque, Capt. Jos.
Boyd.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LEO A. NICHOLS, American ship, Capt.
M. Nichols.—Carlowitz & Co.
STRELLING, American ship, Geo. W. Good-
man.—Russell & Co.
WANDERING JAW, American ship, Capt.
O. Nichols.—Butterfield & Swire.

